

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

WHEELING, W. VA., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

VOLUME XLIV--NUMBER 9.

MANY INJURED

In a Rear End Collision Between an Excursion Train

ALMOST PACKED TO SUFFOCATION.

And a Runaway Engine on the Sea Beach Railroad.

THE WRECKED CAR IS IGNITED

And the Flames Spread Rapidly—No Fatalities are Reported, But the Escape From Instant Death of the Passengers was Miraculous—The Excursionists Become Panic Stricken—List of the Injured.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—An appalling railroad accident occurred at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon near Woodlawn Station, on the Sea Beach railroad, in which fifty people were injured. While train, No. 3, drawing seventeen cars, which were crowded almost to suffocation by excursionists, was standing at Woodlawn Station, a wildcat engine came thundering along the tracks in its wake and crashed into the rear car, telescoping it. The car was full of passengers, most of whom came from New York. Many people saw the engine tearing along and jumped from the train and thus saved their lives.

A colored porter yelled to the passengers to jump. The runaway engine dashed into the rear car, smashing it into kindling wood and burying men, women and children beneath it. There was a mad rush of surging humanity from the train. Scarcely half a dozen people kept their heads or were able to render assistance to the injured. Patrolman Kelly, who was on duty at the station, turned in several ambulance calls and the ambulances from the surrounding hospitals promptly responded. In the meantime, the woodwork of the wrecked carriage caught fire and was soon in a blaze. Four cars were completely destroyed before the train hands were able to uncouple them and four cars were telescoped by the collision. Most of the injured were taken to the hospitals and several will probably die.

THE INJURED.

The severely injured are: Joseph Roe, Abraham Levy, New York; John Blake, Navesink, N. J.; William Greer, Jersey City; Lizzie West, August Suddelstrong, Moritz Frankel, Joseph Roeman, Lewis Hald, Joseph Freedman, New York; William Kemp, Brooklyn; Joseph Lewison, C. Searman, Charles H. Woods, wife and child, Miss L. Montclair, George Hammond, New York; Edward H. Freedland, Newark, N. J.; James Hueston, Kearney, N. J.; Joseph Frink, August George, Gustavus Milling, Emil Setoik, Henry Kruger, Charles H. Merchant, Nellie Burleton, New York.

To-night the police authorities who have Engineer Frank Jason and Fireman Arthur Ross, of the runaway engine, under arrest, say that engine No. 6, while shunting on the track, was in danger, while going backwards, of colliding with another engine. The engineer thinking it impossible to avoid this collision, reversed the lever and jumped from the train, followed by his fireman. The engine, however, jumped forward almost immediately and started down the tracks at a terrific rate of speed, resulting in the disaster.

BIG DAMAGES.

John D. Rockefeller Involved in a Suit of Large Proportions.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—A transcript in the suit of Alfred Merritt against John D. Rockefeller and Fred T. Gates for \$1,250,000 damages, was filed to-day in the federal appellate court for the eighth circuit. The case was tried in the United States district court for Minnesota and a verdict in favor of Merritt for \$40,000 rendered. The suit grew out of the consolidation of several mining companies and a railroad 120 miles long in the famous Mesaba iron range territory of Minnesota. The plaintiff claimed that the defendant made false representations as to the financial conditions of the companies which they controlled, Rockefeller and Gates took an appeal.

As Governor Anderson Dead.

DAVON, O., Sept. 2.—News was received here to-day of the death of Charles Anderson, ex-governor of Ohio, at Kuttawa, Ky. He was lieutenant governor under Brough, in 1895, and when the latter died, assumed the gubernatorial dignity. He was a noted lawyer, married Eliza J. Brown here in 1855, was colonel of the famous Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is connected with some of the leading families of this city.

On Trial for Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 2.—The trial of Rev. William E. Hineshaw, the young Methodist minister, who is in jail under indictment charged with the murder of his wife, Thurza, will begin to-morrow morning in the Hendricks county circuit court at Danville, Ind. Over 200 witnesses have been subpoenaed and special venire of 100 taken from the grand jury will be ordered.

As an Advance.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The turn-out employees of the Matineen Valley today issued a notice to their employers, demanding an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, the same as granted to the turn-out workers of the Shenango Valley last week. The employers are given until to-morrow afternoon to reply, and if the demand is not granted by that time a general strike will be ordered.

A Fusion Being Considered.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 2.—Members of the state executive committee are meeting here to-day to consider the fusion with the state prohibitionists. Nothing tangible has been proposed further than if it is brought about from silver will be the chief issue. The prohibitionists do not

take kindly to this, fearing that their fundamental object will receive little attention in the coming campaign.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY

Was Fittingly Observed Throughout the Cities of the United States Yesterday. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The labor day parade here to-day was the most imposing display ever made by organized labor in the District of Columbia. There were over 5,000 men in line, all neatly uniformed and each division headed by a band of music. Columbia Typographical Union had 1,200 men in line. A feature of the parade was the participation in neat uniforms of the chapels of some of the local newspapers.

Labor Day being a holiday in the District of Columbia, all of the executive departments were closed for business. Very few of the officials were at their desks. Acting Secretary Ades being one of the number. There was a lack of official advice from any quarter.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

Only the Garment Workers Paraded—An Excursion the Chief Feature.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—For the first time in many years the Central Labor Union did not parade through the city's streets. An excursion to Coney Island was deemed the better way to spend the day.

To offset this, however, there were arranged the parade of the striking garment workers and the demonstration at Union Square of the Knights of Labor, with which organization the garment workers are affiliated. In the garment workers New York sees to-day practically the only body of men on strike at the present time in the city, and it was perhaps on account of the apparent content among the other trades that the Central Labor Union did not demonstrate its strength by parading in the streets.

Philadelphia Socialists.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Not more than 1,000 paraders turned out to take part in the labor day demonstration. In this state the first Saturday in September is observed as Labor Day.

The United Labor League turned out about 500 men, but there were no display of red flags, as the police authorities forbid it. Each one of the paraders, however, wore a red badge, with the number of his lodge printed on it. What was evidently used as a substitute for the red emblem was a banner with the words: "The powers that be fear the red flag," on one side and "Socialist ideas are progressing, nevertheless," on the other.

Two Parades at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Two separate and distinct celebrations marked Labor Day in Chicago. The labor congress, socialistic in its tendencies, held a mass meeting and picnic, preceded by a parade, the principal speakers being Keir Hardie, Frank Smith and John Swinton.

The building trades council gave a counter attraction in the way of a parade, picnic and mass meeting of its own. No attempt was made to carry the red flag in the congress parade, Mayor Swift having issued strict orders against such action.

Large Parade in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Organized labor today observed its ninth annual legal holiday in the city of Boston with its usual parade and with almost innumerable sports and amusements. The spectacle of the day was the parade of labor organizations of the city and vicinity in which over 9,000 men participated.

McBride Spoke at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 2.—Labor day was duly observed in this city. The weather was perfect. Two thousand members of organized labor paraded in the morning and in the afternoon several thousand people gathered at the state fair grounds and were addressed by President John McBride, of the American federation of labor.

Armor Accepted.

BETHLEHEM, PA., Sept. 2.—The Bethlehem Iron Company was advised by cable to-day of another successful armor plate test. The plates tested represented a lot of seven-inch armor made by the company for the Russian battleships Senavin and Oushakoff. The test took place at St. Petersburg and was very satisfactory to the Russian ordnance officers. The Russian government has now accepted all the armor plate made here for the vessels.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

The Berlin Voorwaerts has been confiscated owing to anti-patriotic utterances. The editors will be prosecuted.

William Hartzel, a prominent citizen of Carlisle, Pa., aged sixty-five years, committed suicide by hanging himself.

William Butcher, a negro, was taken from jail at Hickman, Ky., by a mob and his head shot off and body filled with bullets.

The convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths convenes in St. Louis to-day. A large attendance of delegates is present.

The National Association of Letter Carriers is in session at Philadelphia. The postmasters of the principal cities of the country and Postmaster General Wilson are in attendance.

The populists of New Jersey yesterday nominated William B. Ellis for governor, adopted resolutions reaffirming the national platform and woman suffrage and endorsing Eugene V. Debs.

The clothing firm of Henry Wolfe & Co., one of the largest wholesale firms in the south, made an assignment yesterday with estimated liabilities of \$250,000. It is thought the assets will equal the liabilities.

Ex-United States Senator J. T. Lewis died yesterday at his home in Harrisonburg, Va., aged seventy-six years. He had served as lieutenant-governor of the state and was a prominent figure in Virginia during reconstruction days.

The American schooner John E. Mackenzie arrived yesterday at St. John's, N. F., and reported meeting the Perry relief expedition at Holsteinborg on July 16. The crew of the Mackenzie think the kite will have no difficulty in reaching Perry's headquarters.

Twelve thousand German veterans of New York, Brooklyn and Hoboken celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Sedan under the auspices of the German Veterans' Union and the Deutsche Kriegerbund, at Homestead Park. Bismarck sent a cable of greeting, signing himself "your comrade."

VERY MUCH ALIVE.

Dr. Fraker, Whose Death By Drowning Had Been Attested,

IS FOUND LIVING IN THE FOREST.

He Had Insured His Life Heavily Before His Disappearance, and This Looked Suspicious—His Family, After a Legal Contest, Received the Insurance Money—Now He Will Be Called Upon to Serve Time.

DULUTH, MINN., Sept. 2.—George Fraker, of Topeka, Kan., the man who was supposed to have been drowned in the Missouri river two years ago, was captured in the woods near Tower, Minn., yesterday. Fraker's life was insured for \$58,000, and the heirs brought suit in the Kansas courts to recover. The case went to the supreme court, and was one of the most famous in the annals of this country. The insurance companies were defeated in the final decision, it being recorded last month. It was always maintained by the companies that Fraker was alive, but his whereabouts were unknown. Recently it became known in some way that Fraker was near Tower, where he was known under the alias of Schnell.

Attorney Robert T. Harris and Deputy Sheriff Wilkinson, of Topeka, came here and organized a party to search for him. Fraker was found in the woods and his capture was effected in a strategic manner. He was brought to Duluth to-day and was taken to Topeka at once.

Fraker will go without a requisition. He has been living near Tower for six months. He admitted his identity, and said he did not leave home on purpose to defraud the companies, but that while he was near the Missouri river he fell in. He swam across the river and got on land. The next day he read in the papers that he had been drowned, and concluded to carry out the deception and allow his heirs to collect the insurance.

A LARGE REWARD.

Fraker arrived in Duluth to-day at 12:30 o'clock in charge of Deputy Sheriff Walker and Attorney Herrick. He admits his identity and will return to Kansas at once. The case is one of great general interest because of a reward of \$20,000 which was offered for his capture. Fraker is a physician, and up to the latter part of 1893 was physician to the St. Elmo hotel, the leading hotel in Excelsior Springs, a famous health resort near Kansas City. Together with seven or eight companions, the doctor went fishing on the Missouri river one day, and after dark, while in company with George Hanrey, James Triplet and Jake Growley, a negro, he disappeared and was seen no more. These parties afterwards swore positively that they witnessed his drowning while rowing in a leaky boat, but after a strict search his body could not be recovered. Some three or four months previous he began loading up with life insurance, taking \$10,000 in the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Topeka; \$15,000 in the Hartford Life and Annuity; \$15,000 in the Providence Savings Life, of New York; and \$8,000 in the Benevolent Societies of that place, a total of \$58,000.

Immediately after his disappearance the insurance companies held a conference and discovered that while the doctor's income was only about \$1,800 a year, his premiums amounted to \$1,000 annually. Besides this George Hanrey and James Triplet, who swore to having witnessed Fraker's death, were men of bad character, Hanrey being arrested only the other day in eastern Missouri, charged with having committed burglary in New Mexico. Triplet was a well known character in the Indian Territory and was said to have been drowned a short time ago.

HAD DRAWN ALL HIS MONEY.

Before going on his fishing excursion, Fraker had drawn all his money from the bank, saying he was about going to California to bring home the orphan children of his deceased uncle. Forty thousand of insurance money was payable to his brother-in-law in trust for these children. Dr. Fraker, who had practiced medicine for eight years, was an active leader in Sunday school work, but held rather peculiar views on religious subjects. After a thorough investigation all the companies except Equitable refused to pay the claims, whereupon James E. Lincoln, the executor of the will brought suit in the district court, at Liberty, Mo., which was afterwards transferred to the United States circuit court at Kansas City. Mr. Herrick was appointed jointly to conduct the case for the companies and was assisted by eminent legal talent. In the latter part of 1894, after an intensely sensational trial lasting two weeks in December, 1894, the jury acting under positive instructions from the court declared for the defense.

A new trial was granted on technical points, but in February, 1895, judgment was given for the full amount and a stay of execution granted for six months, until August 12, 1895. On that date the full amount was paid to the executor and the companies withdrew their offer of \$20,000 reward. Herrick obtained a clew in the latter part of 1894 which he has patiently followed ever since, until about a week ago he learned the whereabouts and assumed name of the doctor. Thursday night he arrived in Tower, together with John Wilkinson, chief of police in Topeka, to assist in taking Fraker back. They learned that Dr. Fraker went by the name of Schnell, and lived with a young man in a woodman's hut, fifty miles from Tower, on the Hesse county road. A warrant was secured in Tower, and Sunday morning, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Archie Phillips, they started in a rough wagon over still rougher roads, for the place, taking along provisions for five days, giving out that they were to look at some timber lands.

HIS CAPTURE.

At twelve miles from Tower, Deputy Phillips, who was acquainted with Fraker under his alias of Schnell, saw his companion in a shanty near the wood and on enquiring where the doctor was, learned that they had just moved to this place and that Fraker was out hunting. On examining the shanty, a trap door was found in the floor with a considerable excavation

underneath, looking rather suspicious. The young man was handcuffed and guarded, and Phillips proceeded on the road. About two miles further was a man with a gun on his shoulder, who was instantly recognized as the supposed dead man Fraker. Herrick engaged him in conversation, when suddenly Phillips seized his arms and Wilkinson put on the handcuffs. Fraker thought he had been arrested for killing game out of season, as Phillips was also game warden. When the warrant was read to him, he was thunderstruck, but admitted his identity. He was brought to town, together with his companion, who hailed from Wisconsin, and seems to be an innocent party. The prisoner is a well-built man of about five feet six, forty years old, with short black whiskers.

In conversation he stated that he had expected his relatives to get a portion of the insurance money, and himself also. He had been greatly benefited, he said, by the waters of a spring where he stopped, and had about made arrangements to buy the place, intending to make it a water cure resort. He would have spent \$20,000, he said, in improving the place.

FIVE CHARGES

Will Be Placed Against Fraker—Suits to Recover the Money.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Attorneys for the insurance companies interested in this afternoon drew up the information that will be lodged against Dr. Fraker, the insurance swindler, arrested near Duluth, when he reaches here Wednesday morning. He will be arrested under special section 3,823 of the revised statutes of Missouri, which makes it a crime to attempt to defraud by a trick, a cheat, a fraud and deception, false and fraudulent representations and false pretenses.

The penalty is seven years in the penitentiary on each count and Mr. Huff said to-day that there would be five counts in the indictment which will be brought against Fraker.

Suit will be begun at once against the heirs to recover insurance money paid them.

AN AGED HORSE THIEF

Sentenced to the Penitentiary from Preston County—His Record.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., Sept. 2.—Peter Zimmerman, the veteran Pennsylvania horse thief, was sentenced here to-day to a term of two years in the penitentiary for stealing a horse in this county. Zimmerman has a remarkable criminal career. He has served over ten terms in state prisons and forty years of his life has been spent behind the bars. His only crimes have been stealing horses and it is his mania. He says he cannot help it.

Zimmerman was released last Saturday from the Pennsylvania penitentiary, after serving a three years' term for horse stealing, and was brought here upon a requisition and to-day confessed the charge against him and was immediately sentenced. He was pleased with his sentence, having feared it would be for five years or more. Zimmerman is past seventy years of age, and has snow white hair and beard. He is rather good looking and strongly resembles the late James G. Blaine.

He says he stole his first horse when but twenty-one years of age. When a boy he used to handle counterfeit money for a counterfeiter. After the arrest of the counterfeiter Zimmerman took his first horse and thus began his criminal career. Zimmerman was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., was never married, and has but few living relations.

DRUNKEN ITALIANS

Assault Three Men in a Saloon, and Nearly Kill Them.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Sept. 2.—Last night a lot of drunken Italians, who are engaged in working on the Charleston, Glendenn and Sutton railroad, went into a small saloon at Porter Creek and assaulted George W. Logan, and his brother, Jack Logan, and Burnie Cobb. The men were at the mercy of the Italians, about seventy-five all told. George Logan was shot in the thigh and literally hacked to pieces. His brother, Jack Logan, and Burnie Cobb were horribly cut. The wounded men were brought to the hospital in this city, and to-day twenty-eight of the Italians are in jail here. The officers are after the others.

INSURGENTS ROUTED

In Querandá by the Spanish Troops—Amputation Captured.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—The command of Lieut. Colonel Zubia surprised the insurgent bands led by Suarez and Zayas, in Querandá, near Grande Remedios, and after a sharp engagement routed them. The insurgents left eight of their number dead upon the field, but carried their wounded with them in the retreat. Of Lieut. Colonel Zubia's command, one was killed and five were wounded.

A company of civil guards encountered a mounted force of insurgents under Arce at Macaiza. With the first fire of the volunteers, the insurgents took flight leaving forty saddle horses and 2,000 cartridges in the hands of the guards.

A column of General Canella's routed the band headed by Macao, to the south of Habana de Las Yaguas, on Saturday. The insurgents very much outnumbered the Spaniards, but they were driven from their positions and equipment, leaving thirty-six killed and eighty wounded. The Spanish lost one officer and twelve soldiers killed, and nine officers and thirty-nine soldiers wounded.

Mystic Shrine Officers.

NANTUCKET BEACH, MASS., Sept. 2.—The annual session of the Imperial Council Nobles of the Mystic Shrine opened at the Rockland House this afternoon by Imperial potentate Wm. B. Mohr, of Cincinnati. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Imperial potentate, Charles L. Fields, San Francisco; deputy imperial potentate, John I. Brush, Indianapolis; chief rabbi, Harrison Dingman, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, W. S. Brown, Pittsburgh.

No One Wanted In.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 2.—The Kentucky Midland railroad was offered for sale at public auction by Commissioner Posey at 12:30 o'clock to-day. There was no one for want of bidders.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Decorates the Corps Standards With Oak Leaves and

REVIEWS AMERICAN VETERANS

On the Anniversary of the Capitulation of Sedan—He Addressed Each of the Veterans and Inquired His Name and Nativity—Prince Bismarck is Thanked for His Share in the Formation of the Empire—The Emperor's Speech.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Emperor William was astir early to-day and inaugurated the second day of the festivities in connection with the celebrations of the battles of 1870-71 by personally decorating with branches of oak leaves the four corps standards. The first regiment of the guards was drawn up in front of the castle to witness the ceremony. At 8:30 o'clock the emperor set out for the parade ground to review the German-American veterans. The weather was beautiful and the city had put on its gayest attire. Large crowds thronged the streets, which were most elaborately decorated with flags and bunting. Leading manufacturers and merchants had vied with each other in contributing to the brilliancy of the display. All the public buildings in the city were decked in the most elaborate manner. The decorations of Unter-Dan-Linden and Friedrichstrasse were especially profuse. The Brandenburg was covered with laurel wreaths, hanging from which were streamers of dark crimson velvet, bearing the inscription in gold letters:

"How events have shaped themselves under God's guidance."

The German-American veterans were drawn up on the Tempelhof field to be inspected by the emperor. Their flags were flying as his majesty saluted and rode down in front of them. He asked each man the place of his nativity, his regiment, the battles in which he took part, how long he has been in America and if he was prospering in this country. The emperor said he was gratified that the veterans had not forgotten their old homes. Emperor William remained on the ground fifteen minutes. After the parade the king of Württemberg rode up and saluted the veterans from America and asked if there were any Württembergers among them. Mr. Schlenker responded. The king expressed his pleasure at seeing the Americans.

A short time afterwards when Emperor William was riding past the veterans, a member of the Berlin committee called for cheers for the emperor, who, gratified at the exhibition of friendliness, returned his thanks.

"May the whole people find in themselves strength to repel these monstrous attacks. If they do not, I now call upon you to resist the treasonable band and to wage a war which will free us from such elements."

"We Germans have only one obligation, namely, to retain that which our leaders have conquered for us."

"I therefore include in my toast to the guard corps the health of the two noble princes, and especially of the commander of the army of the Meuse."

"Hurrah for his majesty, the king of Saxony! Again and a third time hurrah!"

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

THE FRENCH ARMY

Fought With the Courage of Despair, Said Emperor William in His Speech.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—At a state dinner in the white hall of the Royal Castle, Emperor William in toasting the guards, said:

"If to-day I propose a toast to my guards, I do so with a joyful heart, for it is a day of exceptional rejoicing and brilliancy. A whole people, inflamed with enthusiasm provided the frame for to-day's review. And the reason for their enthusiasm was the remembrance of the figure and the personality of the great emperor, now dead. He who has to-day and yesterday gazed upon the colors, bedecked with oak leaves, cannot have done so without his heart being stirred with sorrow for the spirit and the tongue which spoke to us in their rustling. These tattered trophies of the events twenty-five years since; of the great hour; of the great day; of the German empire, rose again. Great was the battle, hot the turmoil and mighty the forces that dashed against each other. Bravely fought the claim for his laurels, for his past and for his emperor. With the courage of despair fought the gallant French army. The Germans fought for their lands, their hearts and for future unity."

"Therefore our feelings are so deeply stirred that every one who has worn, or who wears the emperor's uniform, is especially honored by the people. Let our gratitude flow with united voice for Emperor William I, and let it be our task, especially of the younger among us, to maintain that which the emperor founded."

"Yet in the noble joy of the celebration, a note has been struck which assuredly has no place there. A rabble unworthy to bear the name of Germans has dared to revile the German people, and has dared to drag in the dust the person of the universally honored emperor, which to us is sacred."

PRINCE LEOPOLD TALKS.

He Says the Army of the Empire is Ready for Battle.

MUNICH, Sept. 2.—At the celebration yesterday of the battle of Sedan, Prince Leopold second son of Luitpold, prince regent of Bavaria, delivered a speech, in the course of which he thanked his hearers in the name of the Father for the patriotism which they had evinced. Prince Leopold said that in every town and village throughout the empire, German hearts were filled with joy at remembrance of the great and memorable period in the history of the nation which was concluded on the battle field of Sedan. The episode of this celebration, the prince continued, was unparalleled in the military history of Germany since the empire was born. If God so willed it, he said, the army would again, as it was a quarter of a century ago, be prepared to wage war unto the last

breath, in a combat of life and death against any who dared lay hands upon the most sacred possessions of the fatherland.

Bismarck is Remembered.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Reichsanzeiger announces that Emperor William early this morning telegraphed to Prince Bismarck as follows:

"To-day, when the whole of Germany is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the historic capitulation of Sedan, I felt impelled to assure your highness that I shall always think with deep gratitude of the services which, during that great time, you rendered to my grandfather, the fatherland and the German cause."

Prince Bismarck telegraphed the following reply:

"I lay at the feet of your majesty my respectful thanks for the gracious telegraphic greeting this day and for your majesty's kind recognition of my cooperation in the national work of the late Emperor William."

ANOTHER ORIENTAL WAR

Is But a Question of Time—Russia and Japan at Variance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Chester Holcomb, who has just returned from China after twenty-one years' service in the American legation at Peking, says the recent massacre is traceable to the result of the recent Chinese-Japanese war.

"At the commencement of the recent war between China and Japan," said he, "it was generally feared that the lives of foreigners in China would be in great danger as long as the war lasted. As a matter of fact, there was practically no danger as long as the war lasted, and it is only since the hostilities ceased that the danger has commenced. We have had proof of the fact in the recent massacres, and I think I can explain the reason."

"In the first place, the great mass of Chinese are disappointed with the result of the war, and are taking revenge on all the foreigners, whom they can kill with impunity."

"In the second place, the killing and pillage is given great encouragement by reason of the depredations committed by hordes of disbanded soldiers all over the country. The Chinese government has a peculiar method of disposing of its troops at the close of a war. When the soldiers are no longer needed they are discharged from service at the place where they happen to be at the time. The fact that an army may be several hundred or a thousand miles away from home when it is disbanded, and the fact that the soldiers may not possess any means of getting home, does not interest the government in the least. The troops are turned loose, and, to use an American expression, they have to 'beat' their way back to the place from whence they came. That they should pillage and commit depredations is therefore natural to such people under such conditions, and tranquility will not reign in China for some time to come."

Just before I left Japan I learned an American missionary who has been laboring near Peking for many years had been assaulted and severely cut by a knife. His name is D. S. Sheffield, and I have known him quite well for years. It is only fair to say, however, that the assaults were arrested and will be tried for their offense. If such prompt action was taken in the cases of the other offenders, the wholesale killing of missionaries in China would be speedily stopped. It is almost impossible, however, to mete out justice to offending Chinese in the interior provinces and it is the fault of the government."

Mr. Holcomb says the most interesting question in the orient at the present, outside of the missionary massacres and the cholera, is the approaching conflict between Russia and Japan.

"That Japan and Russia will become mixed up in a dispute which will result in war, goes without saying," said he, "and the commencement of the actual hostilities is not far off. Then the Japanese have a big grievance against Russia, and Russia is preparing to make things warm for the Japanese. The other day I was told very frankly by Japanese officials, who hold high positions in the government that the Japanese would live to rue the day she permitted herself to become mixed up in a war with China. It has given Russia an opportunity she has long waited for."

"No one knows better than I how narrowly Japan escaped a war with Russia when she got through with her war with China. The Japanese were so incensed at Russia's attitude in the matter of the cession of the Liao Tung peninsula that the Japanese officials talked seriously of engaging in a squabble with Russia. I was in Japan at the time and heard it all. A certain member of the Japanese cabinet, whose acquaintance I made when he was sent to Peking as the Japanese minister to China, said to me at the time: 'Russia has six ironclad battleships. We have but one, and that we captured from the Chinese. If we had but four ironclads, or only three, we would defy Russia.'"

"That is just what Russia wanted them to do. Russia will yet so aggravate the Japanese that they will declare war. Then Russia will attempt to drive the Japanese out of Korea, where they are now masters of the situation. The Japanese are dictating affairs in Korea, for while the king still remains on the throne, he does nothing that counts in authority. The light between Russia and Japan will be over Korea and it will come just as soon as Russia finds that she wants an open port on the Pacific."

Mr. Holcomb will leave for Washington, D. C., to-night.

Willie Will Speak.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 2.—A special to the Times from Lexington, Ky., says: This morning Col. W. P. C. Breckinridge announced that he will make his first political speech in the Democratic campaign on September 21, at Williamsstown, Grant county. No other dates have been arranged.

Postmaster Wilson Attends.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Postmaster General Wilson left over the Baltimore & Ohio at 9:30 o'clock this morning for Philadelphia in the private car of Postmaster Warfield, of Baltimore, to attend the National Letter Carriers' convention there.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia: Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and warm; southern windy.

For the neighboring Virginia: Partly clear and fresh breeze.

7 A. M. temperature 55; 3 P. M. 75.

7 P. M. 75; 10 P. M. 75.

12 M. temperature 71; Weather—Fair.